FALL 2003 EDUCATION INDICATORS UPDATE APPENDIX

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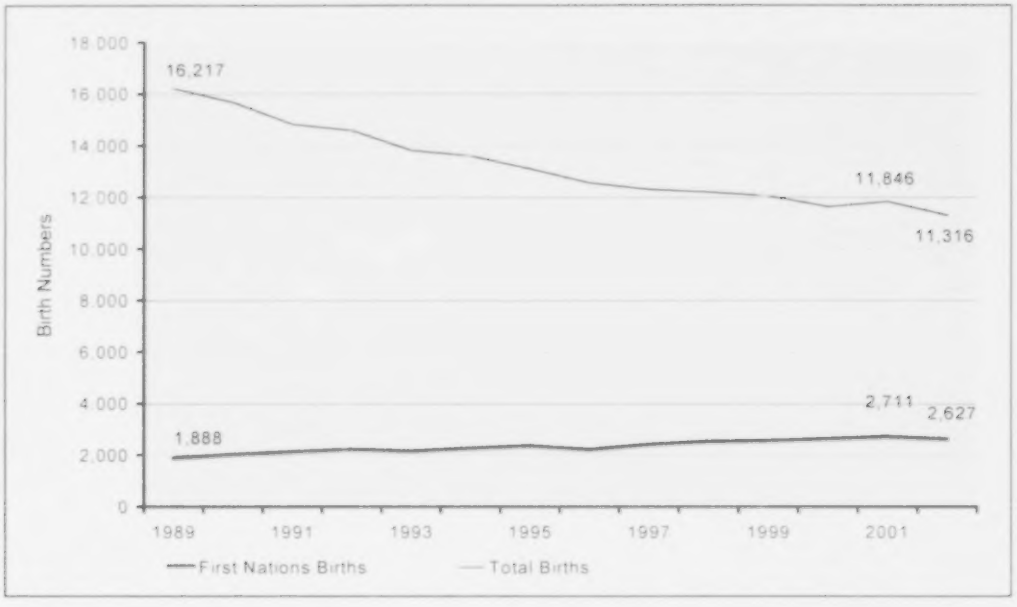
Figure 7: Birth Numbers, Saskatchewan, 1989 to 2002



Saskatchewan Births, by Location, 1989, 1995, 2001 and 2002

Sub-Population	1989	1995	2001	2002
Rural - Total births	6,407	4,882	4,550	4,414
- First Nations births	787	896	1,061	1,046
Urban - Total births	9,083	7,537	6,694	6,292
- First Nations births	718	987	1,193	1,131
North - Total births	727	693	602	610
- First Nations births	383	481	457	450

Source: Saskatchewan Health. (2003). *Health Population Data*. Regina, SK.

Although the number of births recorded for both the total population and First Nations in 2002 is less than the corresponding numbers in 2001, the overall trends continue. The decline in the total number of births is greater than the growth in the number of First Nations births.

The total number of births recorded by location in 2002 suggests that school populations will continue to decline more rapidly in urban and rural settings than in the North.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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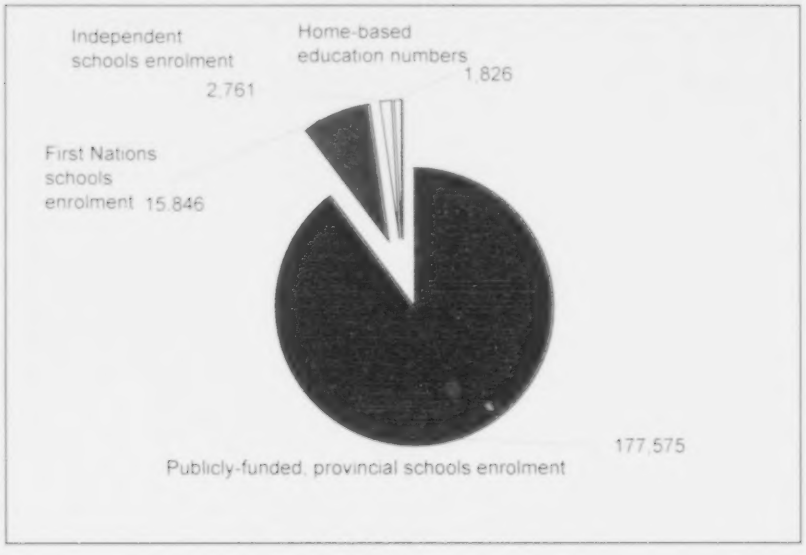
Figure 22: Number of Saskatchewan Youth Receiving Elementary or Secondary Education, by School Type, 2002-03



Note: Double counts can occur as student counts may occur at different times for different institutions. Student counts would include some children younger than five and some youth older than seventeen. Not all youth age 5-17 may be included in the totals. Other schools are those not registered as recognized independent schools.

Source: Saskatchewan Health. (2003). 2003 Covered Population Book. Regina, SK.

Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). School Finance Data. Regina, SK.

Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Independent Schools Data*. Regina, SK.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. (2003). *Unpublished Data*. Regina, SK.

In June 2003, there were 190,638 children and youth aged 5 to 17 in Saskatchewan. About 90% of elementary-secondary school students attended publicly-funded, provincial schools in 2002-03.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

105-03905/

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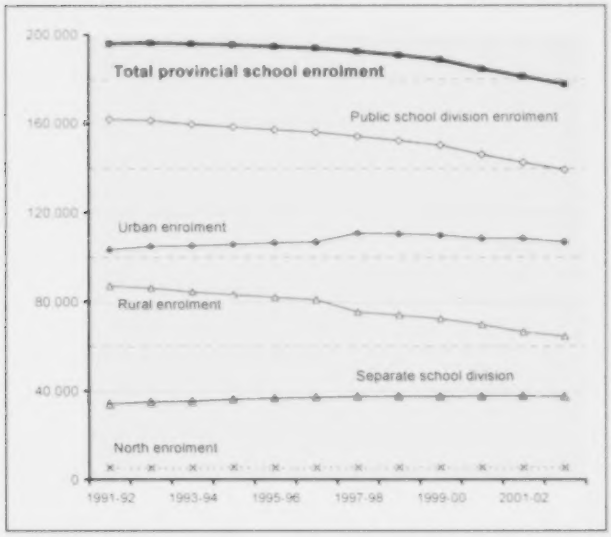
Figure 23: Numbers of Students in Publicly-Funded Provincial Schools by Type and Location of School Division, 1991-92 to 2002-03, as of September 30

	1991-92	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Division Type				
Public	161,928	146,055	142,547	139,198
Separate	33,928	37,432	37,531	37,363
Conseils scolaires	-	1,007	1,023	1,014
Division Location				
Rural	87,162	69,692	66,436	64,471
Urban	103,248	108,198	108,200	106,614
North	5,446	5,597	5,442	5,476
Total	**195,856**	**184,494**	**181,101**	177,575



Note: Conseils scolaires were established in 1993-94 and had an enrolment of 872 that year.

Some numbers are slightly different from those reported in previous years' *Indicators* reports. This is because of late reporting, ongoing record maintenance, inclusion of enrolments in independent schools now associated with provincially-funded school divisions, and school division restructuring.

All enrolments within a school division are categorized as rural and urban based on the rural/urban classification of the school division. Some of the shift in enrolment from rural to urban is explained by the re-classification of school division enrolments when a town becomes a city (e.g., Melville and Humboldt).

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). School Finance Data. Regina, SK.

In 2002-03 there were 177,575 students enrolled in Saskatchewan's provincially-funded Kindergarten to Grade 12 education system. This is a decrease of 3,526 from the previous school year. Public school enrolments decreased by 3,349, while separate school enrolments declined 168. Rural school division enrolments declined by 1,965, while urban school division enrolments declined by 1,586.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

Figure 24: Saskatchewan Students by Grade Level, Urban, Rural, North, Province, 1982-83, 1992-93 and 2002-03

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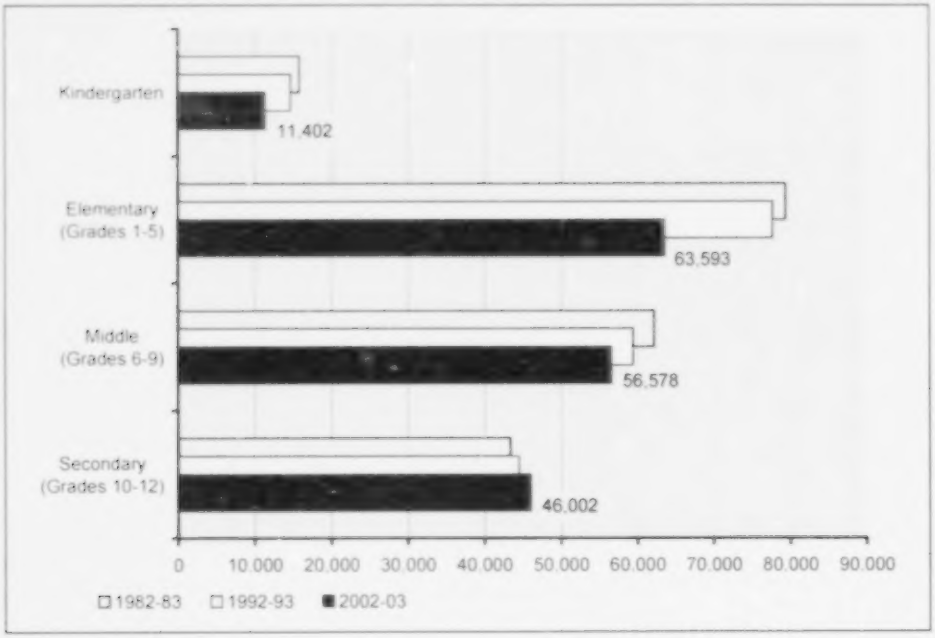

Ten-Year % Enrolment Change, 1992-93 to 2002-03

	Rural	Urban	North
Kindergarten	-31%	-17%	-24%
Elementary	-32%	-8%	-11%
Middle	25%	12%	24%
Secondary	-10%	11%	15%

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

Provincially, student enrolments in 2002-03 declined in relation to 2001-02 enrolments at all grade levels, most notably in Kindergarten and the elementary grades.

Over the ten-year period 1992-93 to 2002-03, enrolments in rural school divisions continued to decline at all grade levels, while there have been increases in enrolment at the middle and secondary levels in urban and northern school divisions.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 25: Number of Students in Independent Schools, 1994-95 to 2002-03, as of September 30

	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Kindergarten	140	114	76	136	134	143
Elementary (Grades 1 to 5)	551	529	373	582	641	623
Middle (Grades 6-9)	913	911	685	684	730	691
Secondary (Grades 10-12)	1,665	1,700	1,272	1,260	1,327	1,304
Total # of Students	**3,269**	**3,254**	**2,406**	**2,662**	**2,832**	2,761

Note: Some numbers are slightly different from those reported in previous years because of late reporting by schools and ongoing record maintenance. Also, numbers in the table have been adjusted to not include student enrolments in independent schools that are 'associated' with school divisions (1,459 students in 2002-03). These numbers were already included in Figure 23.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Independent Schools Data.* Regina, SK.

Student enrolment in independent schools has declined from 2,832 in 2001-02 to 2761 in 2002-03, although it is higher than in 1998-99 and 2000-01. While the decline over the last year occurred at all grade levels except Kindergarten, the most recent figures were higher at all grade levels than those in 1998-99 and 2000-01. In 2002-03, just under half (47.2%) were secondary level students.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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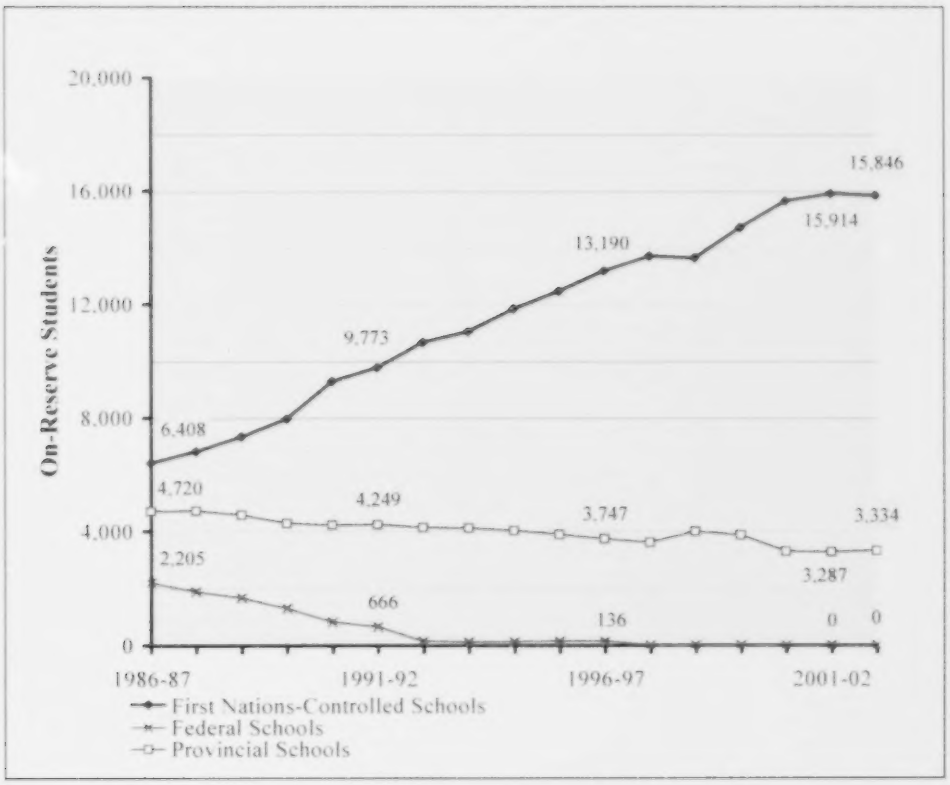
Figure 26: Saskatchewan On-Reserve Student Population, by Type of School Attended, 1986-87 to 2002-03



Source: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. (2003). *Unpublished Data*. Regina, SK

The overall percentage of K-12 students living on-reserve, who attended First Nations-controlled schools in 2002-03, remains the same as in 2001-02 at 83%. There was a very small decline in the total number of K-12 students living on reserve from 19,201 in 2001-02 to 19,180 in 2002-03.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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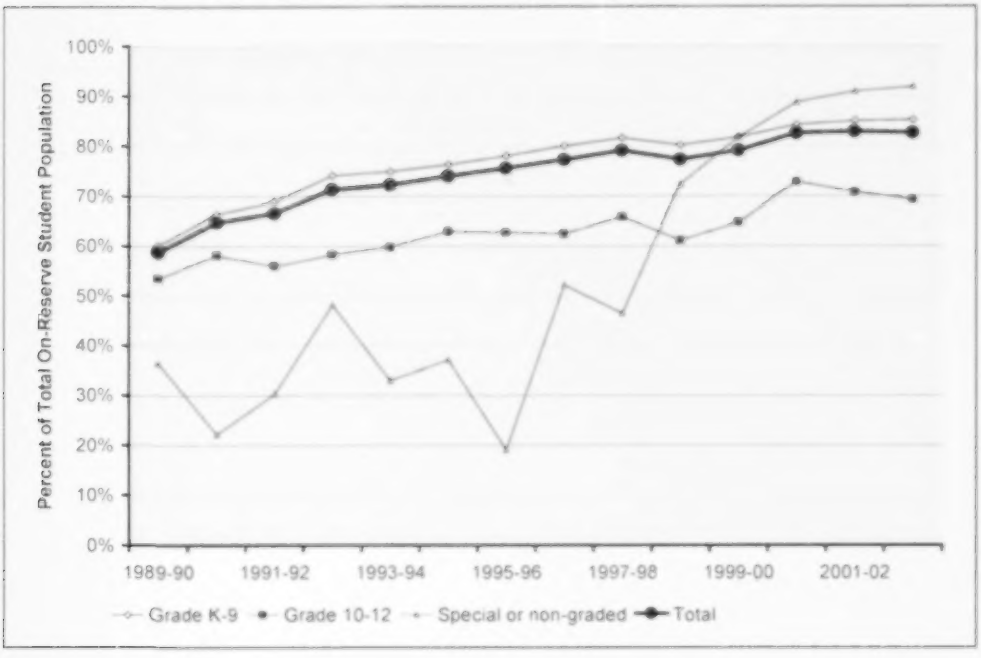
Figure 27: First Nations School Enrolments as a Percentage of the On-Reserve Student Population, by Grade, 1989-90 to 2002-03



2002-03 On-Reserve School Enrolments

	Total	% in First Nations Schools
Kindergarten	2,365	94%
Elementary	7,634	86%
Middle	5,666	80%
Secondary	3,233	69%
Special or non-graded situations	282	92%
Total	**19,180**	**83%**

Source: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. (2003). *Unpublished Data*. Regina, SK.

The percentage of K-12 students living on reserve, who attended First Nations-controlled schools at each grade level was about the same in 2002-03 as in 2001-02, except for those attending the secondary grades (10 -12). This percentage declined for the second year in a row, from 71% in 2001-02 to 69% in 2002-03, despite an increase in the total number of secondary students from 3,098 to 3,233.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 28: Home-Based Education, Number of Students, 1994-95 to 2002-03

	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Kindergarten	28	39	22	39	53	39
Elementary	537	715	768	835	826	826
Middle	354	523	583	623	651	662
Secondary	102	155	191	235	262	299
Total	**1,021**	**1,432**	**1,564**	**1,732**	**1,792**	**1,826**

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Independent Schools Data*. Regina, SK.

The number of students in home-based education grew at the middle and secondary grade levels from 2001-02 to 2002-03 for an overall increase of 34 from 1,729 to 1,826.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 29: Numbers of Elementary and Secondary Educators by School Divisions (Rural, Urban, North, Francophone), 1980-81 to 2002-03, as of September 30

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Rural	5,670	5,540	5,333	4,959	4,522	4,451	4,362
Urban	5,079	5,342	5,419	5,698	6,277	6,562	6,583
North	319	292	316	325	331	343	352
Francophone	-	-	-	61	91	88	93
Total	**11,067**	**11,174**	**11,068**	**11,042**	**11,222**	**11,444**	**11,389**

Note: Number of educators in this table are full-time equivalent. Educators include teachers, principals, teacher-librarians, consultants, directors and superintendents as well as other professionals. Totals may not appear correct due to rounding.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

The 11,389 full-time equivalent educators reported in 2002-03 represents a decline of 55 from 2001-02, and the second highest total reported for the years recorded in the table above. The increases in the numbers of full-time equivalent educators reported for the urban, northern and francophone school boards are offset by continuing declines experienced by rural school boards.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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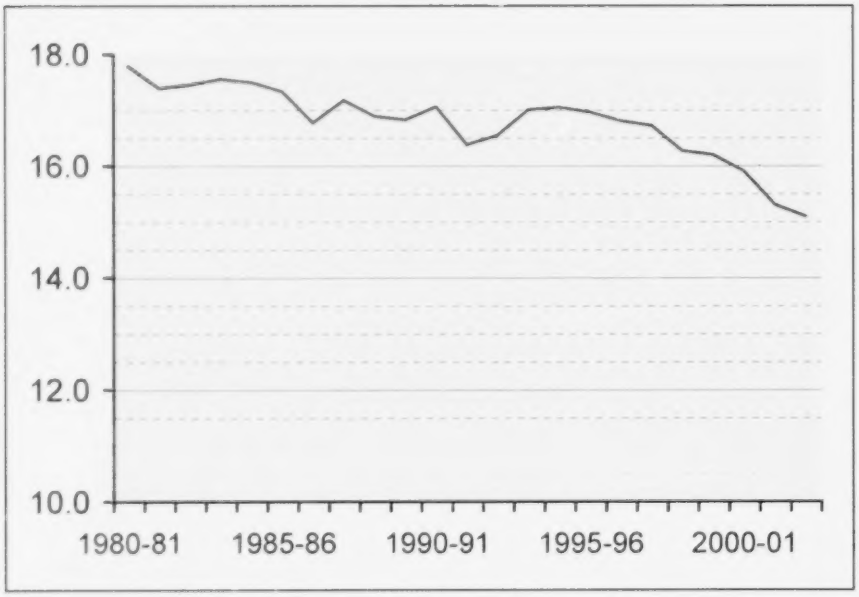
Figure 30: Student-Educator Ratio, by Rural, Urban, Northern and Francophone, Saskatchewan, 1980-81 to 2002-03

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Rural	16.8	16.3	15.8	16.0	14.9	14.4	14.3
Urban	18.9	18.4	18.4	17.9	16.7	15.9	15.7
North	17.3	17.3	16.1	15.9	16.2	15.3	15.0
Francophone	-	-	-	13.4	10.6	11.0	10.4
Total	**17.8**	**17.3**	**17.1**	**17.0**	**15.9**	**15.3**	15.1



Note: Numbers are for September 30 of each school year. These ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time-equivalent students by the number of full-time-equivalent educators (include directors, principals, librarians and other instructional staff in addition to classroom teachers). A Kindergarten student is counted as a 0.5 full-time-equivalent student.

Numbers in this Figure may be different from those reported in previous years due to late reporting, re-examination to ensure consistent definitions of "educator", and adjustments for appropriately weighting calculations.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

The over-all student-educator ratio in Saskatchewan declined from 15.3 in 2001-02 to 15.1 in 2002-03. The student-educator ratios are lowest in the francophone school divisions, and are lower in northern and rural school divisions than in urban school divisions.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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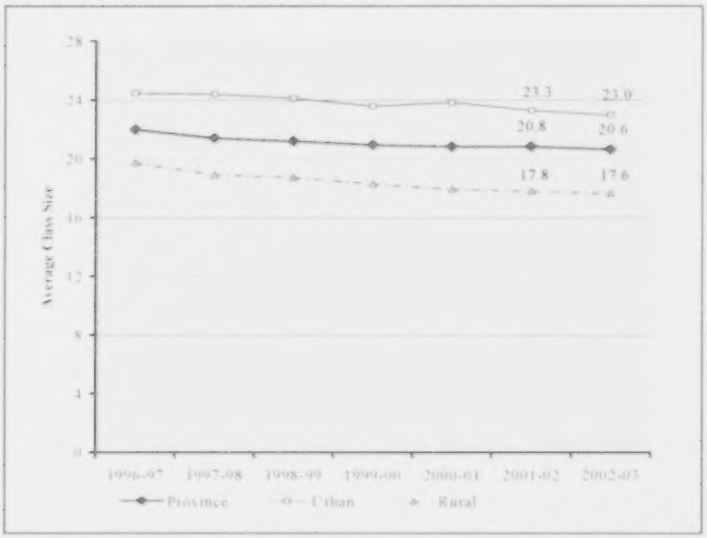
Figure 32: Average Class Sizes, by Grade Level, by Rural, Urban and Province, 1996-97 to 2002-03



Average Class Size: Provincial

	1996-97	2001-02	2002-03
Kindergarten	20.0	17.0	16.7
Elementary	21.1	20.0	20.0
Middle	22.6	20.8	20.7
Secondary	22.1	21.4	21.0

Note: Average class sizes are based on reports of educators coded as "regular classroom teachers" assigned to a specific school on September 30, 2002 and do not include Band or Choral classes with more than 44 students. Educators are counted as individuals rather than as full-time equivalents. Thus, an educator employed 50% and one employed 100% are counted equally. Educators in independent and historical schools are not included in the calculations for these averages.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Teacher Records Data*. Regina, SK.

The gradual decline in average class sizes continued from 2001-02 to 2002-03. Provincially, the decline was from 20.8 to 20.6 students per regular classroom teacher. The reductions occur at all grade levels, and in both urban and rural schools.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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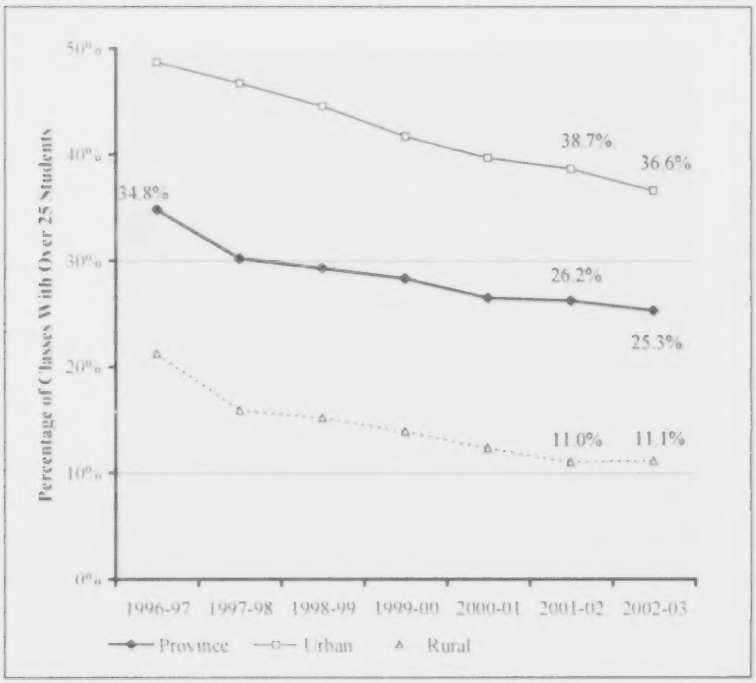
Figure 33: Frequency Distribution of Class Sizes, by Rural, Urban and Province, 1996-97 to 2002-03



2002-03 Frequency Distribution

Class Size	Urban	Rural	North
10 or fewer	5.2%	15.4%	11.9%
11 to 15	8.5%	22.2%	25.7%
16 to 20	18.0%	28.5%	17.5%
21 to 25	31.6%	22.7%	29.3%
26 to 30	25.6%	9.1%	10.1%
Over 30	11.0%	2.0%	5.6%

Note: Average class sizes are based on reports of educators coded as "regular classroom teachers" assigned to a specific school on September 30, 2002 and do not include Band or Choral classes with more than 44 students. Educators are counted as individuals rather than as full-time equivalents. Educators in independent and historical schools are not included in the calculations for these averages.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Teacher Records Data*. Regina, SK.

Overall about one in four classes have more that 25 students. About 37% of classes in urban schools and 11% of classes in rural schools have more than 25 students. Rural and northern schools tend to have smaller classes; about 38% of their classes have 15 or fewer students.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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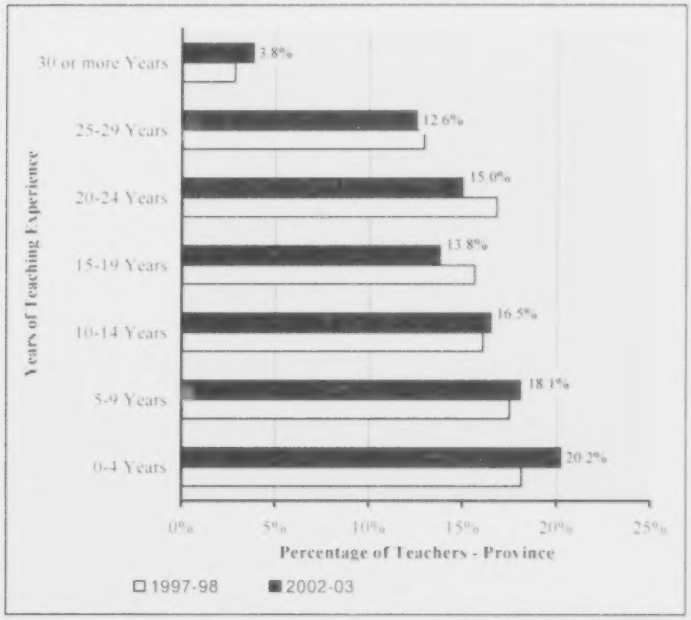
Figure 34: Years of Teaching Experience of Saskatchewan Teachers[1], by Location, 1997-98 and 2002-03.



2002-03 Teacher Experience Data

	Urban	Rural	North
Teachers[2]	6,637	4,802	749
Female	69%	68%	62%
Male	31%	32%	38%
Experience			
Average years	13.8	14.4	12.8
Under 5 years	20%	19%	28%
25 or more years	16%	17%	18%

Note: [1]Teachers include only those who were assigned to teach in a specific school of a publicly-funded school division as of September 30, 2002. Teachers employed by a school division but not assigned to a specific school or who teach in independent schools are not included in this figure.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Teacher Records Data.* Regina, SK.

For the province as a whole, the average years of teaching experience increased from 13.7 in 2001-02 to 14.0 in 2002-03, which is the same as in 1997-98.

Between 2001-02 and 2002-03, there was an increase in the group of teachers with 30 or more years experience equal to 0.6% of the total number of Saskatchewan teachers. There was also a decrease in the group of teachers with 25 to 29 years experience equal to 0.3% of the total number of teachers. There was also a decrease in the group of teachers with less than five years experience equal to 0.5% of the total number of teachers.

Between 2001-02 and 2002-03, the level of teaching experience increased in the North. Although less experienced than in urban and rural settings, the average years of teaching experience in the North increased from 11.8 years to 12.8 years.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 38: Number of Publicly-Funded, Provincial Schools, by Location and by Type of School Division, 1991-92 to 2002-03, as of September 30

	Location			Type			
	Rural	Urban	North	Public	Separate	Conseils scolaires	Total
1991-92	531	300	33	749	115	-	**864**
1993-94	503	287	32	712	110	9	**831**
1995-96	487	288	29	692	112	9	**813**
1997-98	454	307	29	678	112	12	**802**
1999-00	443	306	28	663	114	12	789
2001-02	424	315	27	648	118	12	**778**
2002-03	423	316	27	647	119	11	777

Note: Separate school divisions include Roman Catholic separate school divisions and one Protestant separate school division. Some numbers are slightly different from those reported in previous years' *Indicators* reports. This is because of late reporting, ongoing record maintenance, inclusion of independent schools now associated with provincially-funded school divisions, and school division restructuring. All schools within a school division are categorized as rural or urban based on the rural/urban classification of the school division. The schools belonging to the Conseils Scolaires need to be added to the subtotals by location to match the totals by type.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

There was a net reduction of one school in Saskatchewan between 2001-02 to 2002-03. There was one less rural public school, one less francophone school, and one additional urban separate school.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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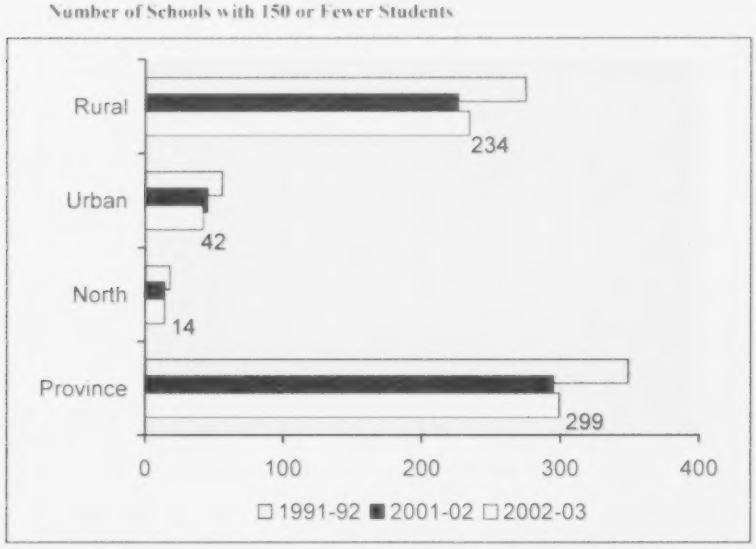
Figure 39: Number of Saskatchewan Schools by Enrolment, 1991-92 and 2002-03



Note: All schools within a school division are categorized as rural or urban based on the rural/urban classification of the school division. 2002-03 province totals include 9 conseils scolaires schools with 150 or fewer students.

	Number of Schools		
Enrolment	**1991-92**	**2001-02**	**2002-03**
0 to 50	134	126	127
51 to 100	98	73	79
101 to 150	117	96	93
151 to 200	101	112	118
201 to 250	120	96	93
251 to 300	77	71	74
301 to 400	108	108	102
401 to 800	87	73	67
Over 800	22	23	24

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

Significant declines in student numbers have contributed to greater numbers of schools with 150 or fewer students. There were 234 such schools in 2002-03, compared to 226 a year earlier. The same population trend also led to a reduction of 12 in the number of schools with enrolments between 301 and 800 students compared to the previous year.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 40: Number of School Divisions, by Location, by Type, 1991-92 to 2002-03

	Location				Type			
	Rural	Urban	North	Conseils scolaires	Public	Separate	Conseils scolaires	Total
1991-92	84	27	3	-	93	21	-	**114**
1993-94	81	27	3	9	90	21	9	**120**
1995-96	81	27	3	9	90	21	9	**120**
1997-98	70	26	3	11	79	20	11	**110**
1999-00	70	26	3	1	79	20	1	**100**
2001-02	67	28	3	1	78	20	1	**99**
2002-03	67	28	3	1	78	20	1	99

Note: Separate school divisions include Roman Catholic separate school divisions and one Protestant separate school division. Two school divisions, formerly classified as rural, were classified as urban in 2001-02 when Humboldt attained city status.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

The location and type of school divisions is unchanged from 2001-02 to 2002-03.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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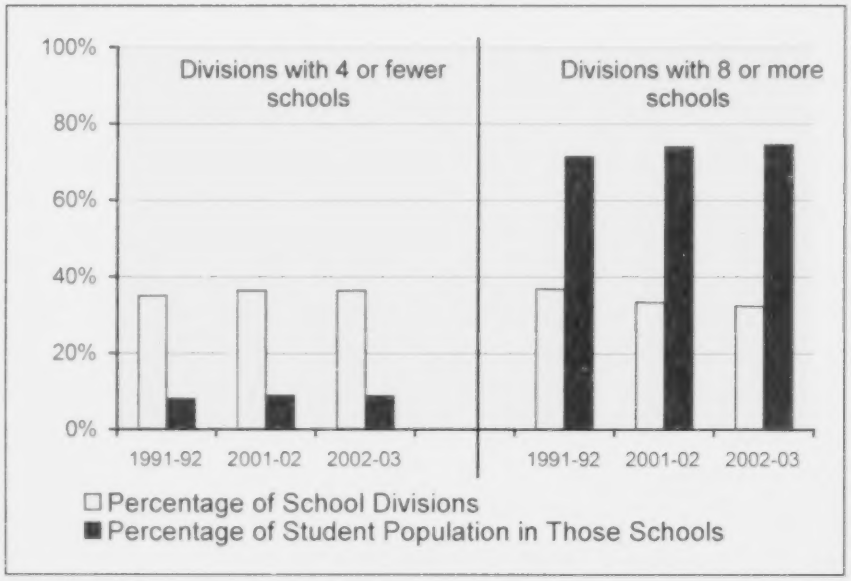
Figure 41: Number of School Divisions, by Size, 1991-92 and 2002-03

Category	2002-03	
	Number of School Divisions	Total Students in These School Divisions
0-1 schools	17	2,603
2-4 schools	19	13,174
5-7 schools	31	29,574
8-10 schools	13	20,281
11-15 schools	11	23,270
More than 15 schools	8	88,673



Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). School Finance Data. Regina, SK.

Between 2001-02 and 2002-03 the number of school divisions with 5-7 schools decreased by one, those with 11-15 schools decreased by two, and those with 8-10 schools increased by three.

In 2002-03, one-third of the school divisions had four or fewer schools to serve 9% of the school population. Another one-third of the school divisions had eight or more schools to serve 74% of the student population. These percentages are unchanged from 2001-02

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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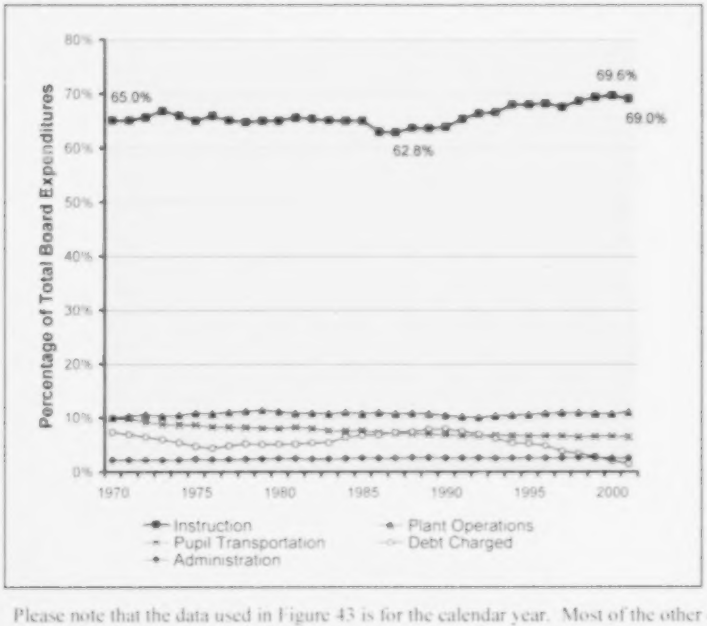
Figure 43: Education Spending by Saskatchewan School Divisions, Calendar Year, 1999 and 2001 Expenditures by Type, 1970-2001 Trends for Selected Expenditures

	1999		2000		2001	
	$	%	$	%	$	%
Administration	27,906,013	2.5	29,039,654	2.5	30,985,117	2.5
Instruction	765,239,258	69.3	806,597,886	69.6	851,609,564	69.0
Other Education Services	4,969,839	0.4	5,194,924	0.4	5,401,591	0.4
Ancillary Services	4,529,008	0.4	4,149,023	0.4	4,888,075	0.4
Plant Operations	118,452,737	10.7	123,372,504	10.7	135,478,044	11.0
Pupil Transportation	72,032,578	6.5	76,341,679	6.6	79,181,975	6.4
Special Projects	8,850,691	0.8	9,692,010	0.8	11,119,480	0.9
Payments to other school divisions	1,210,539	0.1	1,396,295	0.1	1,491,787	0.1
Tuition Fees	30,292,230	2.7	31,745,309	2.7	34,841,717	2.8
Debt Charges	30,020,323	2.7	23,966,227	2.1	17,953,734	1.5
Contribution to Capital	16,571,191	1.5	30,082,901	2.6	33,493,815	2.7
Reserves	24,500,198	2.2	16,795,390	1.4	27,695,139	2.2
Total	**1,104,574,604**	**100**	**1,158,373,804**	**100**	**1,234,899,837**	**100**



Note: Please note that the data used in Figure 43 is for the calendar year. Most of the other data in *Indicators 2002* is for the school year. Columns may not total exactly due to rounding.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

Education spending in the year 2001 totaled 1.23 billion dollars, an increase of $76 million over the year 2000. In 2001, the largest categories of expenditure remained Instruction at 69.0% and Plant Operations at 10.7%. Comparing 2001 to 2000, the largest changes in the percentage of school division expenditures were in the categories of Reserves (0.8%), Instruction (-0.6%), Debt Charges (-0.6%) and Plant Operations (0.3%).

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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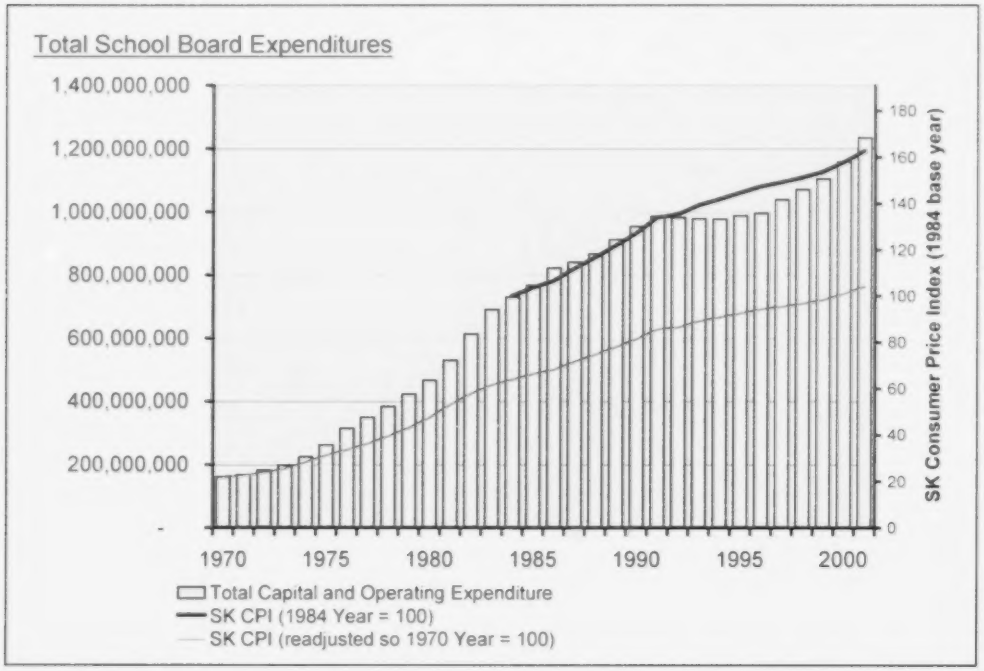
Figure 44: Total Education Expenditures by Saskatchewan School Divisions, Calendar Year, 1970-2001



Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.
Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics. (2002). *Consumer Price Index: Annual Averages and Percent Changes*. http://www.gov.sk.ca/bureau.stats/cpi/Saskatchewan.pdf.

In the year 2000, the annual total capital and operating expenditures by school divisions, when adjusted for inflation, reached the same level of spending as in 1984 after several years of running below inflation during the mid to late 1990s.

In 2001, the total expenditures by school boards exceeded inflation by 3.8 percent when compared to the total expenditures in the base year 1984.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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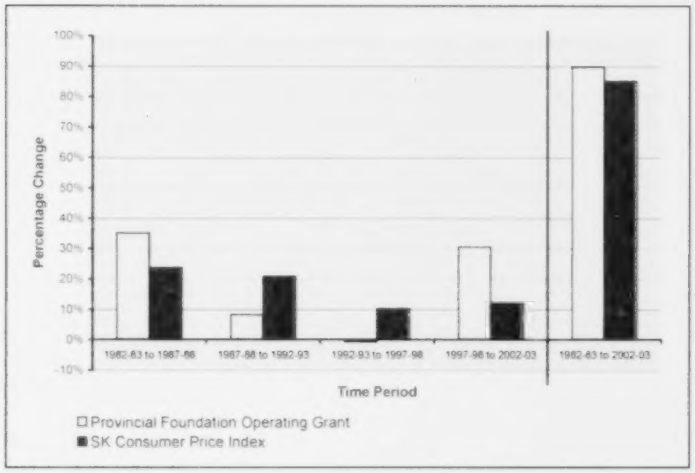
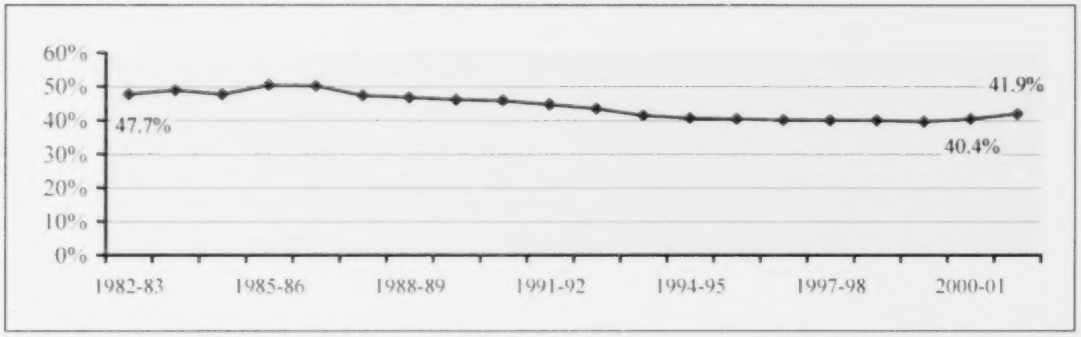
Figure 45: Percentage Change in Provincial Foundation Operating Grant, 1982-83 to 2002-03



Provincial Operating Grant as a Percentage of School Board Operating Expenditures



Note: The foundation operating grant is calculated on a calendar year basis. In 2002-03 it included the addition of the Special Warrants of $9.2 million for contractual increases in teachers' salaries.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics. (2003). *Consumer Price Index: Annual Averages and Percent Changes*. http://www.gov.sk.ca/bureau.stats/cpi/Saskatchewan.pdf.

In 2002-03, $483.5 million were distributed to school divisions through the provincial foundation operating grant. Adjusting for inflation, this amount is 2.5% higher than the $255 million distributed in 1982-83. In 2002-03, the provincial grant represented 41.9% of total school board operating expenditures compared to 40.4% in 2001-02.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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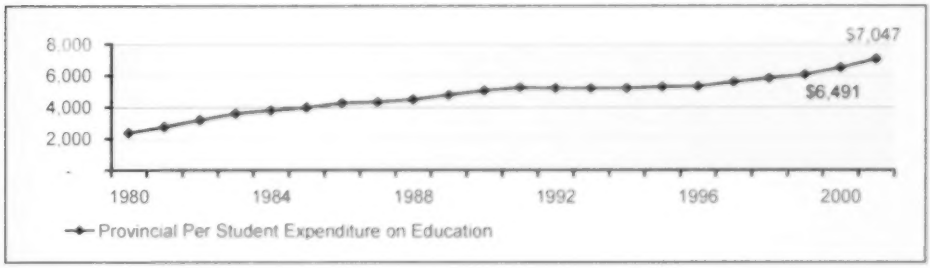
Figure 46: Provincial Per Student School Board Expenditure on Education, 1980 to 2001 (and Rural, Urban, North, Conseils Scolaires Figures for 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2001)

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001
Rural	$ 4,217	$ 5,502	$ 5,728	$ 7,050	$ 7,863
Urban	3,666	4,552	4,786	5,999	6,367
North	5,136	7,304	7,815	8,252	9,754
Conseils Scolaires	-	-	7,036	10,908	11,672
Province	3,961	5,049	5,278	6,491	7,047



Note: These numbers are calculated by dividing the calendar year school board expenditures by the school year's full-time equivalent student enrolment (e.g., the 2001 numbers represent the 2001 calendar year expenditures divided by the full-time equivalent student enrolment for September 30, 2001).

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *School Finance Data*. Regina, SK.

From 2000 to 2001, the average provincial expenditure per student on education increased by 8.6% from $6,491 to $7,047. The expenditure per student continued to be higher in the conseils scolaires and in northern and rural schools than the average for the whole province.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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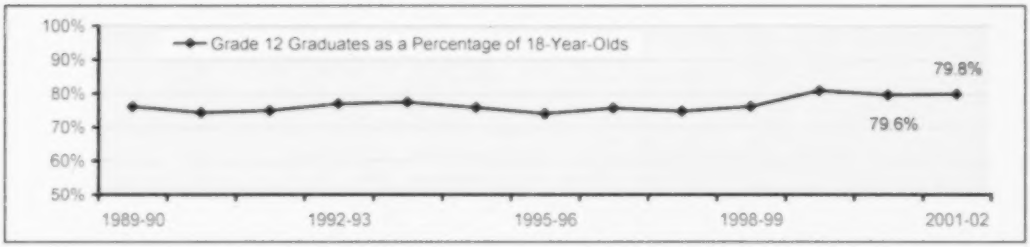
Figure 48: Number of High School Graduates and Average Credits Attained, 1989-90 to 2001-02, by Location, 2001-02, and as a Percentage of the Age 18 Population, 1989-90 to 2001-02

	Graduates	Average Number of: Grade 10-12 Credits	Grade 12 Credits
1989-90	10,967	26.9	8.3
1990-91	10,866	27.6	8.5
1991-92	10,912	27.9	8.6
1992-93	11,383	27.9	8.7
1993-94	11,602	28.0	8.8
1994-95	11,741	28.0	8.9
1995-96	11,542	28.0	9.0
1996-97	12,045	28.0	9.0
1997-98	11,831	28.0	9.5
1998-99	12,040	27.9	9.6
1999-00	12,536	27.8	9.8
2000-01	12,433	27.8	9.8
2001-02	12,316	27.7	9.8

For 2001-02:	Graduates	Average Number of: Grade 10-12 Credits	Grade 12 Credits
Rural	5,125	28.1	10.1
Urban	6,945	27.5	9.6
North	163	25.9	8.8
Correspondence	57	25.9	8.2
Province	12,316	27.7	9.8



Note: Numbers in this table may differ slightly from those reported in previous Indicators reports due to ongoing maintenance and updating of the Student Records System. The total number of graduates for the province includes students graduating from schools outside the province whose program meets the requirements of the Saskatchewan curriculum as well as the number of graduates shown by location. The provincial total also corrects for "double counting" which may occur when a student takes courses from more than one school type (e.g. rural and urban).

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Student Services Data.* Regina, SK.
Statistics Canada. (2003). *CANSIM II data (Table 051-0001)*

In 2001-02, students took more than the minimum of 24 high school (Grades 10-12) credits and five Grade 12 credits with an average of 27.7 high school credits, and 9.8 Grade 12 credits. On average, rural students continued to take at least 0.5 more Grade 12 credits than students in other locations.

Between 2000-01 and 2001-02, there was little change provincially in the average number of high school and Grade 12 credits earned by students.

Although the number of high school graduates declined, the percentage of Grade 12 graduates expressed as a percentage of 18-year-olds in the province increased marginally to 79.8% in 2001-02. The number of 18-year-olds in the province declined by 1.2% from 15,626 in 2001 to 15,438 in 2002.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 49: Years After Grade 10 Required to Complete Grade 12, Percentage of Saskatchewan Students Graduating, 1991-92 to 1999-00 Cohorts

Grade 10 Year	Years from Start of Grade 10 to High School Completion						Still Registered
	3	4	5	6	7	≥ 8	
1991-92	70.6%	75.9%	77.3%	78.0%	78.3%	78.8%	0.2%
1992-93	70.4%	75.9%	77.5%	78.1%	78.4%	79.0%	0.2%
1993-94	71.0%	76.7%	78.1%	78.8%	79.2%	79.6%	0.3%
1994-95	72.3%	77.0%	78.5%	79.1%	79.7%	79.9%	0.4%
1995-96	72.5%	77.3%	78.7%	79.4%	79.8%		0.6%
1996-97	72.9%	78.1%	79.3%	79.9%			1.4%
1997-98	74.0%	78.5%	79.8%				2.3%
1998-99	74.7%	78.9%					6.1%
1999-00	74.5%						15.8%

Note: Numbers in this table include all students registered on the Student Record System (including those from correspondence, independent and First Nations schools). These numbers may differ slightly from those reported in previous Indicators reports due to broader inclusion of all students on the system, and due to ongoing maintenance and updating of the Student Records System.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Student Services Data*. Regina, SK.

In the past decade, graduation rates have been trending higher. About three-quarters of the students who began Grade 10 in 1999-2000 completed Grade 12 by June 2002. Another 16% of these students had registered for at least one class during 2001-02, working toward high school completion. Overall, about 80% of Grade 10 students complete Grade 12 in Saskatchewan, given a couple of extra years beyond their normal graduation year.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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Figure 51: Percentage of Course Time Spent on Various Subjects at the High School Level, 2001-02 and 1991-92

	Percentage of Typical Student's Course Time						
	2001-02						1991-92
	Urban	Rural	North	Male	Female	Province	Province
Arts Education	6.8	4.3	5.0	4.6	6.9	5.7	4.9
Health & Physical Education	5.8	7.5	7.1	7.2	5.7	6.5	5.6
Language Arts	20.5	20.5	22.7	20.3	20.6	20.5	21.6
Mathematics	15.6	15.5	14.0	15.4	15.7	15.6	16.2
Natural Science	16.7	18.8	16.4	17.3	17.8	17.6	18.8
Practical & Applied Arts	19.7	18.6	17.3	21.0	17.4	19.2	16.3
Social Science	12.8	12.8	14.9	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.4
Other	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.9	2.2	4.2

Note: A one per cent change in the course time spent on any specific subject in a given year represents the same number of hours, but a different percentage change in the time devoted to that subject, because different amounts of time are spent on different subjects.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Student Services Data*. Regina, SK.

Over the ten years between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the most significant change provincially was that total course time devoted to practical and applied arts increased by 2.9%, which represented a 15% increase in time spent on those subjects in 2001-02. Conversely, a 1.2% reduction in total course time spent on natural science and a 1.1% reduction in total course time devoted to language arts represented only 7% and 5% of the time spent on those subjects respectively in 2001-02.

Between 2000-01 and 2001-02, there were reductions in total course time devoted by students in the North to arts education (1.2%), which represents a 19% change in the time spent on that subject, and mathematics (0.3%), which represents only 2% of the time spent on math. These were offset by corresponding increases in total course time spent on natural science (0.5%), social science (0.5%), language arts (0.4%) and practical and applied arts (0.3%).

Within rural areas, the decrease in total course time spent in practical and applied arts (0.5%) was offset by an increase in total course time spent on social science (0.3%).

Provincially, the reduction in total course time spent by male students on practical and applied arts (0.3%) was matched by a corresponding increase in total course time devoted to social science (0.3%).

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.

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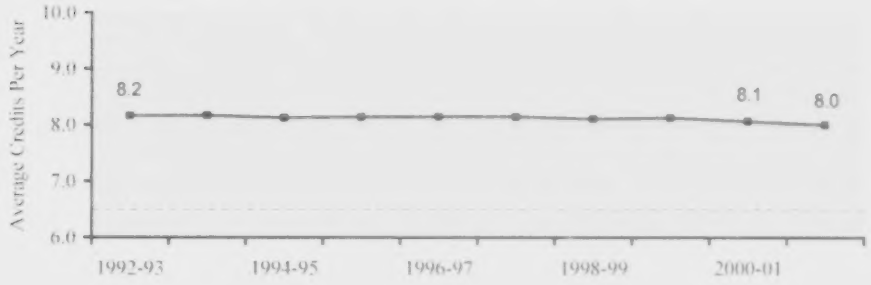
Figure 52: Average Grade 10-12 Credits Per Year, 1992-93 to 2001-02



Note: Average credits per year are calculated using data for all students registered on the Student Records System from all schools including correspondence, independent and First Nations schools, as long as they have received a mark in two subjects.

Source: Saskatchewan Learning. (2003). *Student Services Data*. Regina, SK.

The rate at which students attain Grade 10-12 credits remained unchanged in 2001-02 at 8.0 credits per year.

The full context for this updated figure and commentary is found in the full Saskatchewan Education Indicators report for 2002. To return to the relevant section of the full report, click on the "Click Here to go to 2002 Report" button in the top right corner.